

STATUS OF THE CLAIMS

1. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) A method of indexing multimedia documents, the method being characterized in that it comprises the following steps:

a) for each multimedia document, identifying and extracting terms  $t_i$  constituted by vectors characterizing properties of each of the multimedia documents for indexing, which characterizing properties include at least one of ~~such as~~ shape, texture, color, and/or structure of an image, an—the—energy level, an—the oscillation rate or frequency information of an audio signal, and/or a group of characters of a text;

b) storing the terms  $t_i$  characterizing the properties of each of the multimedia documents in a term base comprising a set of  $P$  terms, where  $P$  is an integer;

c) determining a maximum number ( $N$ ) of desired concepts combining ~~the most pertinent~~ terms  $t_i$ , where  $N$  is an integer less than  $P$ , with each concept  $c_i$  being designed to combine all terms  $t_i$  based on a relationship of ~~that are neighboring from the point of view of their characterizing properties~~ characteristics;

d) calculating at the matrix  $T$  of distances between the terms  $t_i$  of the term base of  $P$  terms;

e) decomposing the set of  $P$  terms of terms  $t_i$  of the term base into  $N$  portions  $P_j$  ( $1 \leq j \leq N$ ) such that the set of  $P$  terms =  $P_1 \cup P_2 \dots \cup P_j \dots \cup P_N$ , each portion  $P_j$  comprising a set of terms  $t_{ij}$  and being represented by a concept  $c_j$ , the terms  $t_i$  being distributed in such a manner that terms that are farther away are

to be found in distinct portions  $P_1$ ,  $P_m$  while terms that are closer together are to be found in the same portion  $P_1$ ;

f) structuring a concept dictionary so as to constitute a binary tree in which each leaf of the binary tree ~~the leaves~~ contains at the concept [[ $s$ ]]  $c_i$  of the dictionary and each node ~~the nodes~~ of the binary tree contains ~~the~~ information necessary for scanning the tree during a stage of identifying a multimedia document by comparing it with previously-indexed documents; and

g) constructing a fingerprint base made up of at the set C of concepts  $c_i$  representing the terms  $t_i$  of the multimedia documents to be indexed, each multimedia document being associated with a fingerprint that is specific thereto.

2. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) An indexing method ~~A method of indexing multimedia documents~~ according to claim 1, characterized in that each concept  $c_i$  of the fingerprint base is associated with a data set comprising at the number of terms, in ~~No.~~  $T_i$ , in the multimedia documents in which said ~~the~~ concept  $c_i$  is present.

3. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) An indexing method ~~A method of indexing multimedia documents~~ according to claim 1, characterized in that for each multimedia document having a corresponding in ~~which~~ a concept  $c_i$  ~~is present~~, a fingerprint of the corresponding concept  $c_i$  is registered in the multimedia document, said fingerprint containing at least one of at the frequency of occurrence of ~~with~~ ~~which~~ the corresponding concept  $c_i$  ~~occurs~~, the identities of concepts neighboring the corresponding concept  $c_i$  in the multimedia document, and a score which is a mean value of similarity measurements between the corresponding concept  $c_i$  and

the terms  $t_i$  of the multimedia document that are most proximate  
~~the closest~~ to the corresponding concept  $c_i$ .

4. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) ~~An indexing method~~A method of indexing multimedia documents according to claim 1, further comprising:~~characterized in that it comprises a step of~~  
optimizing the step of decomposing partitioning of the set of  $P$  ~~of~~ terms of the term base by decomposing to decompose said set of  $P$  terms into  $M$  classes  $C_i$  (in which  $1 \leq i \leq M$ , where  $M$  is an integer and  $M \leq P$ ), so as to reduce a ~~the~~ distribution error of the set of  $P$  ~~of~~ terms in the term base into  $N$  portions ( $P_1, P_2, \dots, P_N$ ) where each portion  $P_i$  is represented by the terms  $t_i$  that are~~is~~ taken as the concept  $c_i$ ,

the distribution error that is committed  $(\epsilon)$  being such that:

$$\epsilon = \sum_{i=1}^N \epsilon_{t_i}$$

wherein  $\epsilon_{t_i} = \sum_{t_j \in P_i} d^2(t_i, t_j)$  is the distribution error committed by replacing the terms  $t_j$  of a portion  $P_i$  with the terms  $t_i$ .

5. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) ~~An indexing method~~A method of indexing multimedia documents according to claim 4, characterized in that it comprises the following steps:

- i) decomposing the set of  $P$  ~~of~~ terms into two portions  $(P_1 \text{ and } P_2)$ ;
- ii) determining a first term~~the two terms~~  $t_i$  and a second term  $t_j$  of the set of  $P$  terms that are the furthest apart,

corresponding to athe greatest distance  $D_{ij}$  of the ~~distance~~ matrix  $T$  of distances;

iii) for each term  $t_k$  of the set of P terms, examining to see whether athe distance  $D_{ki}$  between the term  $t_k$  and the first term  $t_i$  is less than athe distance  $D_{kj}$  between the term  $t_k$  and the second term  $t_j$ , and if so, allocating the term  $t_k$  to the portion  $P_1$ , and otherwise allocating the term  $t_k$  to the portion  $P_2$ ; and

iv) iterating step (i) until athe desired number  $N$  of portions  $P_i$  has been obtained, and on each iteration applying the steps (ii) and (iii) on the first and second terms of the portions  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ .

6. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) An indexing methodA method of indexing multimedia documents according to claim 4, further comprising:~~characterized in that it includes~~

optimization starting from N disjoint portions  $\{P_1, P_2, \dots, P_N\}$  of the set of P terms and N terms  $\{t_1, t_2, \dots, t_N\}$  representing them in order to reduce athe decomposition error of the set of P terms into N portions, further comprising~~and in that it comprises the following steps:~~

- i) calculating a corresponding ~~the~~ centers of gravity  $C_i$  for each ~~of the~~ portion[[s]]  $P_i$ ;
- ii) calculating a corresponding decomposition error using:

$$\text{errors} \quad \sum_{t_j \in P_i} d^2(C_i, t_j),$$

replacing the terms  $t_j$  by center of gravity terms  $C_i$ ; and calculating a corresponding distribution error using:

$$\epsilon t_i = \sum_{t_j \in P_i} d^2(t_i, t_j)$$

whenby replacing the terms  $t_j$  of the portion  $P_i$  respectively by  $\epsilon_i$  and by the terms  $t_i$ ;

iii) comparing  $\epsilon t_i$  and  $\epsilon C_i$  and replacing the terms  $t_i$  by the center of gravity terms  $C_i$  if  $\epsilon C_i \leq \epsilon t_i$ ; and

iv) calculating a new distance matrix T between the terms  $t_i$  of the term base and the process of decomposing the set of  $P$  of terms of the term base into N portions, unless a stop condition is satisfied with

$$\frac{\epsilon C_t - \epsilon C_{t+1}}{\epsilon C_t} < \text{threshold},$$

where  $\epsilon C_t$  represents the decomposition error committed at instant  $t$ .

7. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) An indexing methodA method of indexing multimedia documents according to claim 1, wherein characterized in that for the purpose of structuring the concept dictionary includes:-

producing a navigation chart is produced iteratively on each iteration, beginning by splitting the set  $C$  of concepts into two subsets, and then selecting one subset on each iteration until the desired number of groups is obtained or until a stop criterion is satisfied.

8. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) An indexing methodA method of indexing multimedia documents according to claim 7, wherein characterized in that the stop criterion is satisfied when is constituted by the

fact that each of the two subsets obtained is ~~are~~ all homogeneous and has a with small standard deviation.

9. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) An indexing method ~~A method of indexing multimedia documents~~ according to claim 7, wherein characterized in that during the structuring of the concept dictionary includes:

determining navigation indicators ~~are determined~~ from a matrix  $M = [c_1, c_2, \dots, c_N] \in \mathbb{R}^{p^N}$  of the set  $C$  of concepts  $c_i \in \mathbb{R}^p$  where  $c_i$  represents a concept of  $p$  values, by implementing the following steps:

- i) calculating a representative  $w$  of the matrix  $M$ ;
- ii) calculating at the covariance matrix  $\tilde{M}$  between the elements of the matrix  $M$  and the representative  $w$  of the matrix  $M$ ;
- iii) calculating a projection axis  $u$  for projecting the elements of the matrix  $M$ ;
- iv) calculating at the value  $\pi_i = d(u, C_i) - d(u, w)$  and decomposing the set  $C$  of concepts  $[[\mathbb{C}]]$  into two subsets  $(C1$  and  $C2)$  as follows:

$$\begin{cases} c_i \in C1 \text{ if } \pi_i \leq 0 \\ c_i \in C2 \text{ if } \pi_i > 0 \end{cases}$$

- v) storing a data set the information  $\{u, w, |p1|, p2\}$  in at the node associated with the set  $C$  of concepts, where  $p1$  is at the maximum of all  $\pi_i \leq 0$  and  $p2$  is at the minimum of all  $\pi_i > 0$ , the data set  $\{u, w, |p1|, p2\}$  constituting the navigation indicators in the concept dictionary.

10. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) An indexing method ~~A method of indexing multimedia documents~~ according to claim 1, characterized in that

~~both the structural components and the complements of said structural components constituted by the textural components of the an image of the multimedia document are analyzed, and in that:~~

a) while analyzing the structural components of the image:

a1) boundary zones of the image structures are distributed into different classes depending on an the orientation of a the local variation in intensity so as to define structural support elements (SSEs) of the image; and

a2) performing statistical analysis to construct terms constituted by vectors describing the local properties and the global properties of the structural support elements;

b) while analyzing the textural components of the image:

b1) detecting and performing parametric characterization of a purely random component of the image;

b2) detecting and performing parametric characterization of a periodic component of the image; and

b3) detecting and performing parametric characterization of a directional component of the image;

c) grouping at the set of descriptive elements of the image in a limited number of concepts constituted firstly by the terms describing the local properties and the global properties of structural support element and secondly by the parameters of the parametric characterizations of the random, periodic, and directional components defining the textural components of the image; and

d) for each document, defining a fingerprint from the occurrences, the positions, and the frequencies of said limited number of concepts.

11. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) ~~An indexing methodA method of indexing multimedia documents according to claim 10, characterized in that the local properties of the structural support elements taken into consideration for constructing terms comprise at least one of the support types selected from amongst a linear strip or a curved arc as a support, the length and width dimensions of the support, at the main direction of the support, and at the shape and the statistical properties of the pixels constituting the support.~~

12. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) ~~An indexing methodA method of indexing multimedia documents according to claim 10, characterized in that the global properties of the structural support element taken into account for constructing terms comprise at least at the number of each type of support and at the spatial disposition thereof.~~

13. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) ~~An indexing methodA method of indexing multimedia documents according to claim 10, wherein characterized in that during analysis of the structural components of the image, a prior test is performed to detect whether at least one structure is present in the image, and in the absence of any structure, the method passes directly to the step of analyzing the textural components of the image.~~

14. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) ~~An indexing methodA method of indexing multimedia documents according to claim 10, characterized in that in order to distribute decompose boundary zones of the image structures into different classes, starting from at the digitized image defined by at the set of pixels  $y(i,j)$  where  $(i,j) \in I \times J$ , where  $I$  and  $J$  designate, respectively, at the number of rows and at the number of columns of the image, at the vertical gradient image~~

$g_v(i,j)$  where  $(i,j) \in I \times J$ , and at the horizontal gradient image  $g_h(i,j)$  with  $(i,j) \in I \times J$  are calculated, and the image is partitioned depending on at the local orientation of its gradient into a finite number of equidistant classes, the image containing the local orientation of its the gradient being defined by the equation:

$$\theta(i,j) = \arctan \left[ \frac{g_h(i,j)}{g_v(i,j)} \right]$$

the classes constituting support regions likely to contain significant support elements are identified, and based on the basis of the support regions, significant support elements are determined and indexed using predetermined criteria.

15. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) An indexing methodA method of indexing multimedia documents according to claim 1, characterized in that while indexing a multimedia document comprising video signals, terms  $t_i$  are selected that are constituted by key-images representing groups of consecutive homogeneous images, and concepts  $c_i$  are determined by grouping together terms  $t_i$ .

16. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) An indexing methodA method of indexing multimedia documents according to claim 15, characterized in that in order to determine key-images constituting terms  $t_i$ , a score vector SV is initially generated comprising a set of elements  $SV(i)$  representative of at the difference or similarity between a first the content of an image of index i and a second the content of an image of index  $i-1$ , and the score vector SV is analyzed in order to determine key-images which correspond to maximums of the values of the set of elements  $SV(i)$  of the score vector SV.

17. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) An indexing methodA method of indexing multimedia documents according to claim 16, characterized in that an image of index j is considered as being a key-image if:

-athe value SV(j) of athe corresponding element of the score vector SV is a maximum and the value SV(j) is situated between two minimums minL and minR, and

aif the minimum M1 given bysuch that

$$M1 = (|SV - minL|, |SV - minR|)$$

is greater than a given threshold.

18. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) An indexing methodA method of indexing multimedia documents according to claim 1, characterized in that while indexing a multimedia document comprising audio components, the multimedia document is sampled and decomposed into frames, which frames are furthersubsequently grouped together into clips that are each being characterized by aterms  $t_i$  constituted by a parameter vector.

19. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) An indexing methodA method of indexing multimedia documents according to claim 18, characterized in that each[[a]] frame comprises about 512 samples to about 2,048 samples of athe sampled audio document.

20. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) An indexing methodA method of indexing multimedia documents according to claim 18, characterized in that the parameters taken into account to define the terms  $t_i$  comprise

time information selected from the group consisting of  
corresponding to at least one of the following parameters: anthe  
energy level of the audio signal frames, atthe standard deviation  
of frame energy levelsies in the clips, atthe sound variation  
ratio, atthe low energy ratio, atthe rate of oscillation about a  
predetermined value, atthe high rate of oscillation about a  
predetermined value, atthe difference between atthe number of  
oscillation rates above and below the mean oscillation rate for  
the frames of the clips, atthe variance of the oscillation rate, or  
atthe ratio of silent frames.

21. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) An indexing methodA method of indexing  
multimedia documents according to claim 18, characterized in that  
the parameters taken into account for defining the terms  $t_i$   
comprise frequency information selected from the group consisting  
of:corresponding to at least one of the following parameters:

atthe center of gravity of atthe frequency spectrum of atthe  
short Fourier transform of anthe audio signal, atthe bandwidth of  
the audio signal, atthe ratio between anthe energy level in a  
frequency band to atthe total energy level in the entire frequency  
band of the sampled audio signal, atthe mean value of spectrum  
variation of two adjacent frames in a clip, and atthe cutoff  
frequency of a clip.

22. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) An indexing methodA method of indexing  
multimedia documents according to claim 18, characterized in that  
the parameters taken into account for defining the terms  $t_i$   
comprise at least energy modulation at 4 Hz.

23. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) ~~An indexing method~~A method of indexing multimedia documents according to claim 1, characterized in that the shape $[[s]]$  of ~~the~~an image of ~~the~~a multimedia document are analyzed using the following steps:

- a) performing multiresolution followed by decimation of the image;
- b) defining the image in polar logarithmic space;
- c) representing ~~at~~the query image or an image portion by its Fourier transform H;
- d) characterizing the Fourier transform H as follows:
  - d1) projecting H in a plurality of directions to obtain a set of vectors of dimension equal to ~~at~~the projection movement dimension; and
  - d2) calculating ~~the~~—statistical properties of each projection vector; and
- e) representing the shape of the image by a term  $[[t_s]]$  constituted by values for the statistical properties of each projection vector.